## WANTS.

WANTED TO BORROW-\$1,000 for on V year at ten per cent, interest payable so moually; note with good personal security giv it k w BaOWN, Agent, 64 N. Cherry WANTED-City or County Bonds. R. W. BROWN.

BOOK-HEEPs at wishes to make "p a small set of books at night. Address Hr.NRY WaTT, city. nov28 cod4t WAN & ED A middle-aged white weman to work. Apply at No. 113 South Spruce at. nov28 2: \*

FOR SALE. FOR SALE OMEAP.—A Country Residence, 2 miles from Square, with 7 rooms, outbuildings, and 10 acres of land. Apply at No. 10 S. Market street. nov23 cod2w

FOR RENT.

OR SENT-Second story of dwelling; also large front room on first floor, furnished, on Summer, near Church street. Address CIVIS, at this office. nev30 tf

FOR BENS.—A good tenant can rent for 1873, or a term of years, Dwelling No. 122 corner Vine and Demonbreum streets, at \$55° per annum if early application be made to the Mechanics' Bank, No. 30 North College street.

The RENT OR LEAS -The place on T which I reside, on the southern boundary of the city, with from 12 to 30 acres cleared land. A. G MERRITT, 13 Deaderick street.

FOR KENT OR LEAN-My farm and former residence; upwards of 200 acres, about 2 miles south of the Capitol, on Franklin pike, about 9) acres in pasture; soil and water hasurpassed. For terms apply to JOS, VAULX.

### FARM AND GARDEN. INCREASE OF SHEEP.

Every farmer's boy should learn the great natural law that governs the increase of sheep. Five years ago, so says the Western Rural, a lady down in Delaware sent to her little grandson in Illinois, \$5 to invest in sheep. His father bought him one ewe for \$4, leaving him a cash capital of \$1. In due time there was a pair of lambs. They did well, and in the spring following there was another lamb, and one of the yearlings hadia lamb. In the fall a butcher traded five ewes for this little flock. These five

ewes each had twins. He sold the ram lambs for \$5 each, and kept the ewes. His clip last May was 108 pounds, which he sold for 50 cents per pound, making \$54. He has sold now over \$120 worth of wool and sheep, and has 22 sheep on hand. A young man who will start with a few good sheep, and as they increase, buy land at a reasonable price, on which to raise all the grass possible, and some turnips to keep his flocks, may in fifty years be worth from one hundred thousand to a million dollars. Every Southern State should protect all sheep from injury by dogs, and make the in-

In this connection, we reproduce the fol-Tenn., asks earnestly if steps shall not be five sheep in the fall. The spring of 1871 brought him sixteen lambs, but he could shear only thirty-five sheep the next spring He bought seven sheep in the fall of 1870, and sold during the four years just five head; sheep. His stock received the ordinary care, and it had the range of tame and wild grass. The cause of the great depletion of his flock was dogs. Had there been no dogs in his county, he would have figured his profits thus:

'Instead of 41 sheep, by a fair estimate of increase, I should now have 250 head. My wool of last spring, from 35 sheep, weighed 124 pounds, which I sold as it came from the unwashed sheep at 48 c per pound, amounting to \$60 14. From the 250 sheep I should have had, but for the dogs, at the same ratio of weel per head, 875 pounds, which, at the price I sold for would have given me the nice sum of \$424 87. The difference between what I | 1 received for my. wool, \$60.14, and \$424.37. what I should have received, is just \$364.23 -the tax I have paid for keeping dogs! And, remember, this is only for one year; for every past year my revenue from wool | show of truits and stock was remarkably would have increased from the start, if the | good. dogs had let my flock increase.' What a showing for one moderate sheep grower The simple statement of the facts is an eloquent plea for the destruction of the sparling curs that throng the streets of every village, and prowl about the vard of every farm house in the land. Tax these curs out of existence, and the country will be richer by militons than it is now. Which shall be protected, the dogs or the sheep?"

HOW A POOR MAN SHOULD FARM. In a late address before the Maryland

"I protest, at the threshold, against the current notion that poor men must grow poor crops, unless they have taken some monkish vow to remain poor forever. Here is one who has inherited or somehow acquired a cot and a few sterile acres, but has no money, no team, no fertilizers: what shall be do? I answer, whatever he may do, let him not cultivate one acre more than he can so feed and till as to give reaschable assurance of a good crop. Far better work out by the day or month than to waste your time and strength on cultivation to no purpose. Let him have one acre plowed and subsoiled thoroughly, fertilize t amply, set a few fruit trees along its its best in the production of roots, vegetables, and Indian corn, while working out by the day four or five days in each week and six days during the hurry and high weges of the summer harvest, and he will get ahead much faster than by half tilling ten or fifteen half-plowed, niggard, numanured acres, and thus growing what will range, according to the season, from scanty half crops to no crops at all. And, if you tell me that he can find no one to hire him. I say, then let him pull up stakes, 'go West,' and keep moving till he finds some region where bonest work may be readily - exchanged for honest bread."

object to Mr. Greeley's advice. To cultivate a few acres of thin land in a way to make it poorer than nature formed it, is bid milk appeared in health so far as appenot to enrich the cultivator for his defective tite, rumination, pulse, breathing, and tillage, but to deteriorate the earth for his state of skin were concerned, but the tempsupport. His error and poverty, by diminishing the natural resources of our old found to contain certain evoid bodies of at field, do a serious damage to mankind. | least double the size of the ordinary blood To rob a fellow man of his money, or steal globules. Upon withholding the water, the his grain is an obvious crime. But is it The chain of evidence now appeared commuch better in principle to rob the soil of plete. The water contained vegetable those things that make grain and money spores which developed into a luxuriant you choose. for the honest farmer? All alike need their growth of mycelium when the milk was aldaily food, and all succeeding generations as much as the present. As God did not PLASTER OF PARIS AS A MANURE | tie a teaspoonful in a mustard bag. Put create fertility for any one generation of markind what moral right has man to diminish the fruitfulness of any field in the planted to the open ground, and trained on and dipped in alum water; if wished stiff, face of increasing mouths to be fed, planting these I had the holes dug about put in a little gum arabic. bers call for increasing fertility, more grain, size of my fist. I threw a little earth over from sweet Havana oranges; slice, and cut more meat, and more wool per acre. An size of my ast. I threw a nate cards over the slices into small pieces with a sharp er he owns it, or works on shares, or labors and, though only four years old, are sixteen by the month.

THOW BUCH MEAF PER ACRES The emirent English farmer, Mr. Machi, says that, according to the reply a farmer makes to the following question, his posisition may be determined even without visiting his farm. The question is: "How much meat do you make per acre over the whole of your farm?" This matter, says the Irish Farmers' Gazette, which very few men think of, and yet, as Mr. Mechi says, is really a testing point of merit:

"Mr. Campbell has ascertained that the number of pounds of meat produced and sold off his farm annually amounts to 66.452 lbs., er 221 lbs. per acre. Now, Mr. Acland stated in The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, That the burgest corn-growing farmer in Norfolk—a most successful man-produces 90 lbs. of meat on every acre of his land;' and Mr. Mechi asserts that "the general average of the farms of this kingdom generally do not produce 20 lbs. of mest per acre.' Refer-ring to his own case, Mr. Mechi says that he selfom makes less than 200 to 260 lbs. of meat per scre over the whole farm;' and he adds, 'it is the key to good crops.' The production of meat on good fattening pas-teres is some of the best grazing districts in Ireland is estimated at 160 lbs. per acre. The production on Mr. Campbell's farm is ever 220 lbs. per acre."

Southern farmers have yet to learn the money value of "good fattening pastures;" and it shall not be the fault of the UNION AND AMERICAN if they do not fatten their corn and cotton fields while producing the fiesh of farm stock at the lowest cost per pound, and the highest quantity per acre. The central idea in fertilising a soil is to cover it with the droppings of stock, so far as practicable, and supplement this homemade stable and yard manare by the rather free use of land plaster, superphosphate of lime, wood ashes, lime and clover. This practice will give in return rich grass, and a large yield per acre, and a paying crop of fine mules, horses, fat cattle, sheep or wool as the farmer may select as his leading product. So far as one's system of farming is concerned, it matters little whether he sells meat in beef, mutton and bacon, or horse flesh and oxen for labor, or dairy cows for milk and cattle raising purposes. Nothing makes a farm look so well as fine green pastures and meadows, with a fair proportion of choice stock, in first rate condition. Such

HOUSE PLANTS.

agricultural skill.

animals always sell at a profit to the produ-

cer, and operate indirectly to enrich the

soil as well as its owner. Hence the quan-

tity of mest produced per acre is a test of

Mr. James Vick of Rochester, N. Y., (a distinguished floriculturist) recommends the hyacisth, narcissus, early tulips and crocuses as especially adapted to house

"The Egyptian lily is also a favorite, and with a few geraniums, etc., will make a fine collection. All the lilies will grow well in the house, the longiflorum being the first to flower, the auratum next, and the lancilowing from the Field, Turf and Farm: ing Heart, is so excellent for winter bloomfolium sorts last. The dicentra, or Bleed-"A sheep-grower in Warren county, ing and keeps so long to flower that it is a favorite with us. taken to tax useless dogs out of existence. The ivy and Madeirs vine are fine climbers, His experience is not plessant. In the and furnish abundance of delicate foliage. summer of 1868 he bought forty-six head of Mauv plants in the garden that have not sheep, which were increased the next spring | become exhausted by over-flowering may by twenty-eight lambs. Twelve of these be taken up and potted before hard frosts, were killed by the dogs. He had thirty-two and in this way a collection can be secured lambs dropped in the spring of 1870, but at a very little cost of labor. The stock, the dogs permitted him to count only fif y- tropmolum, dianthus, ageratum, coboso tribes. From them it received its name, scandens are desirable for this purpose."

A CHALLESGE TO MOG MAISERS. Mr. E. Y. Salmon, of Lynchburg, Moore and now his flock numbers but farty-one county, Tenn., publishes the following challenge "to hog raisers in Middle Ten-

"I think I have got a better stock of propose to as many as are disposed, to each put one or more pigs, of any given age, in a lot together, and let some one take the same care of them all. At any agreed age, let the owner of the best one pay the expense of keeping and take the lot for pay."

At a show of the Highland Society of Scotland, lately held at Kelso, a machine was exhibited for raising turnips from the king the dirt off, and placing them

estend fills three columns with rts of fairs between twenty and es in lows, at all of which the

Fifteen distinguished | rose-growers in England were separately seked to designate the twelve roses they considered best. All of the lists included these three: Marechal Nei,l Baronet Rothchild, Marie Ballman. At the Michigan Agricultural College the students are required to labor three hours per day, and may do extra work. During the first half of this year \$1,672 was paid them—at the rate of 71 cents per

Ralph Meeker writes that the great mistake at the Denver Fair was in calling it agricultural when the chief feature was horses and trotting; no premiums worthy of mention being offered for "the things that are making Colorado famous the world

The Western Farmer mentions a man who has for years driven away bark lice, moss, etc., by using as a wash for fruit trees a compound of clay, cow manure, and ashes, mixed in soap suds and applied with a brush to the trunk and branches as high as can be reached.

An intelligent farmer in Ireland gives the following as the respective quantities of roots consumed by the different classes of stock on his premises: Stail-fed, 71 to 8 tons per head; store cattle, 4 to 6 tons per North side, and make each square rod do head; fattening sheep, 15 to 17 cwt. per head; other sheep, 10 to 13 cwt. per head.

#### DISEASED MILK FROM IMPURE WATER.

Prof. Law, of Cornell University, publishes in the Lens some interesting microscopical observations on the living organisms in milk, produced from cows drinking stagnant water. He describes the appearance of the milk as exhibiting "an abnormal adhesiveness of oil globules, which had accumulated in dense masses instead of remaining apart, as in healthy milk. Intermixed with the globules were dark-colored spherical bodies of a much larger size, We do not see how lany poor man can spores and filaments. On examination of the water drank by the cows, it was found to contain numerous spores of low forms of vegetable life. The cows yielding the morerature was higher than usual, and, on microscopical examination of the blood, it was impurity of the milk at once disappeared.

FOR VINES. I have a large quantity of grape vines and backs to be clothed? Increasing num- 25 inches deep; I then threw into each hole impoverished farm which can never emi- the usual way. The result has been won- knife; to these add lemon chopped fice, grate from a county, or State, embodies | derful: the vines, which were not half an | without the peel, in the proportion of half the curse of neglected mental culture in | inch thick when planted three years ago, | a lemon to six oranges; and a finely grated the curse of neglected member of the community. The growth of children demands the equal growth of the earth's from disease. Other vines, not so treated, natural powers of production, based on an are much smaller and produce less, the equal advance in human knowledge and fruit being also more liable to disease. To the fruit; let it cool, and serve in a glass equal advance in human knowledge and try the effect of this plaster, in planting two virtue. The word growth applies alike to American black walnuts we put the plaster mind in its highest moral and intellectual to one and not to the other. The former capabilities, to all animals, all plants, all grew twice as fast as the other. Last year soils, all gases, and all minerals. The poor farmer should grow in knowledge, in skill, or eight lumps of plaster among the roots; and in wealth on any common land, wheth- the trees are now both of the same size,

RAISING WHEAT - SELECTING A manufacturer of flour, and a buyer and grower of wheat for many years at Inndence, Mo., contributes his experience

to the Rural World. He says: best wheat crops on old land are thus rais-

As early in July as possible, turn under oat stubble or fallow land, and let it remain till the middle of August or first of September; then plow in with one horse plows, across the breaking; then thoroughly harrow or brush twice, and if the ground is loose, roll with a heavy roller; and in the spring, when the frost is just out of the ground, roll again. This mode of cul ure is sometimes followed hout success; but the failure, if good seed is used, is attributed to the season, and not the culture. In selecting seed, bad judgment is exercised if any but the best grain is taken. Some think if wheat will germinate at all, it is as

good as any. Wheat to be perfect, must be stacked shortly after harvest. It then goes through the aweating process in the stack, and the grain absorbs from the straw a large amount of volatile matter that would otherwis pass off, which adds to its weight about three pounds per bushel, and to its flouring about two pounds per bushel. Good wheat thus prepared has its full vigor; it will germinate quickly and grow strong, having large pulp to decompose, which furnished the young plant with vitality, until its roots are sufficiently large to draw its sustenance from the soil. Hence a good staud of wheal s obtained, and without accident, a good

Now take a small, shriveled berry, weigh ing from fifty to fifty-six pounds per bushe -in such a bushel you have almost double as many grains, each small and defective; sow it, and it barely sprouts before its strength is exhausted, and the young plant, having no root, and the grain being de cayed, it must perish, or remain a long time before it begins to grow.

For the above reason, sprouted wheat should not be sown, nor wheat that is chaffburnt. Chaff-burnt wheat is that which has been threshed out before the sweating process has been performed, and put up in bulk, and in that condition the sweating commences, and generates a heat that burns and blackens the berry, and if not stopped when begun, will completely ruin it—the heat getting to a degree that will cook an egg in five minutes.

Wheat should then be stacked for the folowing reasons: 1st. To insure it against damage by wet weather. 2d. To improve the quantity and quality for the seller. 2d. Make better flour and seed for the buyer. 4th. To consult time and interest in thresh-

WHERE THE HOGS COME FROM In considering the country lying imme diately around Chattanooga, more hogs come from Sequatchie Valley than from any other source. From the immemorial the farmers of Sequatchie have been famous as heg raisers, and besides filling up their own larders with specimen grunters, they have always had a large surplus which finds its way into the Southern market. Of late years, it is estimated that the averge annual export will reach twenty thousand

head.

etymology of its name, this curious little valley scooped out from between the mountains has not been prolific of its longbacked swine only since its settlement be the pale face. It was inhabited b the Cherokees, one of the most powerful and most warlike of the Southern Indian which tradition says should be spelled "sequa-chee" instead of Sequatchie, as the present orthography usually makes it. The three syllables of this Cherokee word are said, each to have a signification which on being combined to form the name of the vall y, very appropriately indicate its staple product. The interpretation is Se, hog; qua, trough and chee, valley-meaning therefore, in plain English, hog trough-val

hogs than anybody, and to test the matter I ley. This, at least, is the translation given us by an old farmer of the valley, who brought over his hundred head to market the other day. On the other hand it might be maintained with an equal show of reason that the name comes from the peculiar physical formation of the valley, in which it may be said to resemble a hog-trough, which in the early settlement of the country was hollowed out from the trunk of a tree in much the same manner as Sequatchie valley is hollowed out of the top of the

mountain. The farmers of Sequatchie Valley raise hogs because this is the chespest mode they have of getting their corn to market. As they have no railroad or river transportation, their most accommodating way is to feed it to hogs and drive it out on foot. Railroads are death on hog raising. If the Cincinnati Southern road should happen to be located on the Sequatchie Valley route, the farmers of that region would, in a manner, quit fattenning hogs, and ship their corn South oy rail. The hogs are not generally bred in the valley, but are bought in Middle Tennessee, west of the mountains, and brought over when about half grown. If it is the intention to graze them on the ich mountain grass, they are driven over in he spring-say April. But if it is preposed to feed them, only, the purchases are not made until after harvest. The number of hogs prepared for market depends very much upon the success of the corn crop. This year, the corn crop was rather short, and hence fewer hogs have been fattened than usual. Some years, when there is a good mast, a considerable number of hogs come out to market later in the season These are fattened in the Woods at very little expense, subsisting almost entirely upon chestnuts, acorns and nuts. Their flesh, however, is not considered so delicious as those which are corn fed. The country north of, and along the

Tennessee river, also exports a respectable number of hogs, but the southern counties next to the Georgia line, we believe, make little or no pretentions in this line .- Chattanooga Heraid.

# FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Make a dough of five pounds of flour, one pound butter, two pounds sugar, six eggs. Roll out the dough. Sprinkle over with white sugar, and fry them a light brown in hot lard.

Peach Pudding Take a can of good flavored peaches, and cut the fruit fine. Add one dessert plate of bread crumbs, three eggs, one half pound of suet, chopped very fine, one nutmeg

and a glass of wine. Serve it with wine How to Use Strong Butter. If strong butter is melted and skimmed well, and then turned off so that the sait is left, it makes a very good fat to fry doughnuts in. Lard can be mixed with it in

equal parts, but it is just as good used Gingerbread Pudding Two and one-half cups flour, one and one-half cups molasses, one cup sour milk, butter size of an egg, teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls each of ginger, cinnamon, cloves, one nutmeg, a little salt; raisins if

Take three parts of cream of tartar and extent for some time past. A number of one of cochineal, nicely rubbed together; cases have preved fatal. the a teaspoontal in a musial day. I do this with a quart of boiling water, dip in southern trade, are held by parties in up-

Orange Mince. Did any of your readers ever eat it? It cocoanut may be added if available and destred; make a thick sharp syrup by dissolving and boiling for ten minutes, a pound of sugar in a pint of water; pour this sirup on

Always stew the apples nicely, then adding a little grated lemon peel and juice, and omitting butter; line the sides and bottom of a baking dish with them. Make a boiled custard with one pint of milk and two eggs, flavoring with lemon and sweetening it to taste. Let it cool and then pour into the centre of the dish. Beat the white of

two eggs, to a stiff froth (they can be left at of the custard), spread them over the op, sprinkle white sugar all over them, and brown in the oven. The stewed apple should be about half an inch thick on the bottom and sides of the pudding dish.

Some of my customers invariably raised good crops, and others, on as good land, as often raised poor ones. This led me to inquire of the successful growers the cause of their success; and from them and experience I have gathered the following facts, which may prove beneficial to others. The best wheat crops on old land are thus raised.

A good recipe for sausage meat is sometimes difficult to find just when it is wanted. Here is one that we think will meet all the requirements: Take all the spare meat and tenderloins from your pork, and grind it in a sausage grinder or chop it.

Season it highly with black pepper, salt and powdered sage. Boil one or two pods of powdered sage. Boil one or two pods of red pepper and pour the tea over it; work it all up. Cook a small piece to try it, and if not seasoned high enough add what it wants. Pack in a jar, or stuff skins with it after they have been soaked and cleaned nicely. Hang them up to dry. Smoking makes them hard.

> Take three tablespoonsfuls of flour, boiling water, the yolks of four eggs, the whites of two, hot lard or clarified dripping, and jam. Put the water into a basin, and pour over it sufficient boiling water to make it into a stiff paste, taking care to stir and beat it well, to prevent it getting lumpy. Leave it a little time to cool, and then break into it (without besting them at first) the yolks of four eggs and the whites of two, and stir and beat all well together. Have ready some boiling lard or butter; drep a deset spoonful of batter in at a time, and fry the fritters of a light brown. They should rise so much as to be almost like balls. Serve on a dish, with spoonful of preserve or marmalade dropped in between each fritter. This is an excellent dish for a hasty addition to dinner, if a guest unexpectedly arrives, it being so easily and quickly made, and it is always a great favorite. It takes from five to eight minutes to fry the fritters.

cipes for many years, and knows them to be excellent, sends them to the Country Gentleman, hoping they may prove valuable to many young housekeepers: FRUIT CARE .- Five cups of flour, four eggs, three cups of sugar, two cups of butter, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful saleratus, one g lass of brandy, two pounds of raisins, two pounds of currents, one-fourth pound citron, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, and one of mace-one nutmeg. Bake one and one-half hours under

Becipes for Cakes.

A lady who has used the following re

dered sugar, two of flour, one of croam, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one of soda, a little salt the whites of eight eggs beat to a froth. Stir all together well for fifteen minutes, and flavor with vanilla. SPONGE CAKE .- The yolks of eight eggs, one teacup of flour, one of sugar, two table speenfuls of brandy, one of cream tartar, one-half of soda. Bake till done brown in

DELICATE CAKE .- Two cops of pow

quick oven. JELLY CAKE .- Two eggs, one cup of sugar, one of flour, four tablespoonfuls of water, one of cream tariar, and one-half of soda. Bake in three flat cakes of equal size, and put together while warm with jelly. The whites of eggs beatten to froth, and stirred stiff with powdered sugar, flavored to suit the taste, and spread in a thin coat over any of these, will greatly enhance their

#### LANDLORD, FILL THE PLOWING BOWL."

From the Knoxville Press and Herald. From the "Sidewalk Notes" of the Nash-"A complimentary banquet in honor of Judge Emery was given a Hemphill's, by appreciative friends, Saturday night. It was a sumptuous repast, garnished with

sparkling champagne-as well as a feast of reason and flow of soul." We are fully prepared to vouch for a goodly share of the "garnishments," slace reading the following in the Washington Chronicle of Monday:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 24 .- A splendid bangnet was given here last night in honor of Judge George W. Emery, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, in consideration of his efficient and laborious services in the recent national canvass. It was, in every particular, an era of good feeling, and was heartily participated in by gentlemen not members of the Republican party, who emphatically accept the political situation. Jupge H. H. Harrison, Republican Congressman elect, presided, who opened the occasion with an elequent and appropriate speech. He was followed by Gen. George Maney, late of the Confederate army; Gov. Samuel Bard, Frank T. Reid, Col. William F. Prosser, Col. D. W. Peabody, Capt. John Ruhm, Albert Roberts and George E. Purvis, of the Banner, Capt. E. E. Winters and others. The health of the President was proposed by Gov. Bard, and cordially responded to by And all this took place at Hemphill's and

### there! If not, why not? TENNESSEE NEWS.

the Chairman of the other Committee not

The jail at Athens is full. Greene county is to have a cotton facto-Tennessee turkeys are being shipped

The temperance cause is flourishing Chattanooga. The Clarksville and Princeton railroad i talked of again. At Springfield delivered pork sells for five A party intend boring for petroleum in White county. Fighting Joe Hooker is visiting the East

Tennessee coal lands. McMinn county had a meteoric shown Wednesday night, Nov. 27. In January next Memphis elects 'twenty councilmen and five aldermen. Greeneville has shipped recently two car loads of hogs to South Carolina. Chattanooga is shipping oven to Lene burg. Va., because of the epizooty. It is said a silver mine has been ered near Aspen Hill, Giles county.

Bell Keesee and Winfield Roach, Clarksville, are trying to organize a fire insurance company. Several small lots of hogs from Warren county have been shipped South during the past two weeks. Anthony Rankin and James C. Wilson, two of the oldest and most worthy citizens

of Greeneville, are dead.

Recently David Hoopus, colored, had his arm severed by a steam saw at Hardin's mill, near Celina, Jackson county. The Unaka Furnace, in Greene county, resumed operations on Nov. 25, and ran out nine and a quarter tons of pigs. Last week two negroes were stabbed and killed by a white man pamed Moody, at Jordan's Spring, Moutgomery county. A white walloon, four feet seven inches between the tips of its wings, was recently

killed by Wm. Gallion, in Knox county. A young man named Cherry has been jailed at Gainsboro, on the charge of robbing the postoffice, at Moore's store, Clay county. A man named Kirtland was shot, and, it near Rockwood, Roane county, on Sunday,

Nov. 24. Tuesday night, Nov. 26, at Gill's Station, near Memphis, W. E. Raynor was attacked Maury county. He had, also, three sisters, and robbed in his bed room by an un- Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Christy, of St. Louis, Diptheris has been prevailing among the children of Warren county to an alarming | Nashville.

The McMumville New Era says: "Our been singularly free from cholers and other

Saturday, Dec. 14, an election will be held to ascertain whether the people will and Mrs. Lucius Frierson, both of Columnatify or reject the action of the County bia. Court of Bradley, subscribing \$50,000 to the Cleveland and Ducktown railroad. The Knoxville Board of Trade are to correspond with the Boards of Trade of of the living, that few men have passed Nashville and Memphis to urge a united through the perplexing cares of a long busieffort to secure from the Legislature an ness life and left a more unquestioned rep-

shoulder two bushels and a half of wheat, and enjoys the belief and appearance that he will never get old.

In his domestic his lew wards and in return, and enjoys the belief and appearance that he will never get old.

A poem delivered by Mrs. L. Virginia From the fore the Tennessee Press Association, at in Semi-Annual Session held at Chattanooga, or Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1872.

BROTHERS! with pens sharp as the sword of Cortes,

Cortes,

Mightiest of weapons in your wordy war—
Whose ink's a pleasant, pungent aqua-fortis,
Syrup to scothe,—or vitriol to ma:
Since a l' Africaine is all the fashion,
(Whatever wit, or wisdom we may lack;)
We choose our subject by the "ruling passion,"
So mine is black,—unuterably black:
In truth as black as any curly kink
Upon the head of Erebus—'ts "Printer's Tak,"

fou liave your faults "they say"-(but that's between us,)
"They say" you sometimes tremble in your tracks,
And let old Bacchus, and his friend Silenus, And let old Bacchus, and his friend Suenus,
"Back you," by laying you upon your backs!
But, brave "Bohemians," and dearest "Druid s,"
The world perhaps should prize you none the liss,
Because, though you are "powerful" fond of
"finids".

Could it have any wine, without the Press?
And then, of all fluidities, the pink
Is your creation—namely, "Printer's Ink."

The days of Eld had many's potent liquor Unless the "Old Ro-li-able" of History lies,— Draughts that would drown your "seven senses quicker,
Though you are sage as Solomon the Wise.
Queen Cleopatra's pearl dissolved in acid,
For instance, what a beverage rather raw,
Scathing to tender throat, and muscae fiaccid
As "Jersey lightning" taken through a straw.
It must have made the lady blench and blink
Like parties vitriolized with "Printer's Ink."

The princely potentate, almost divine—
To speak of that catastrophe with candor,
The world was drowned within a cup of wine!
But—de you know—I think, if by some mystic
Connection with a warmer world to-day,
(Say some supernatural medium, spiritualistic,
We could find out what Aleck has to say.
The Connergy would ran with realizing with. The Conqueror would rap with realizing wink,
"You bet! Taint half so hot as Printer

Then comes the caustic-loving Queen of Caris Who drank her husband's ashes lu her winel To her it might be "rich and racy" too—but Drap" of such alkali I'd take in mine! All sorts of matrimonial caustic is unpleasant, And flies, like contradiction, to your head -This Queen's example wouldn't do at present. This Queen's example wouldn't do at She dran't her husband after he was d tut even her soul of alkall would shrink to take the "concentrated lye" of "Printer's Ink."

There was the wine of sweet Lucretta Borgia, A potent sangaree to stop the breath—
Or, (ince the "code of honor" down in Georgia,)
A sherry-cobbler browed by certain Death.
Lucretia's blackberries (?) were slightly "pison"
But her benevolence (?) was grand and rich,
She "treated" friends with her peculiar hyson,
And wasn't troubled any more, with "sich"
But—were she living now, no other drink
Would suit her gentle charities, like "Printer's
Ink."

There was the slashing Soundinavian heroes
Gay Vikings "sloshing round" in tub like hulls—
As full of fun as any fiddling Neros,
Who drank each other's health from gory skulls.
Bough as the wild and rushing seas they rode in,
Drinking the blood of enemies like mead
When quaffing claret-cup to Thor and Odin—
A bitter battle beverage indeed;
And yet—'twas "not a circumstance," I think,
To gall that sometimes seasons "Printer's Ink,"

In later days we had a brew would stagger Lucretia's self, and Cosar Borgia both— A patriotic prison-poisoned lager. Denominated dam—I mean—"the Oath." The drink was not at all Anacreontic, Rather chalybeate—at least "twas "iron-clad," A liberal dose would give the great Propontic But lo! our patriots nobly lined themselves with And swallowed it—in gulps of "Printer's Ink!" Now we have drinks that would distract Micawber—
The "Samian bowl" that Byron sings about—
Counterfeit "comet wines," and crude Catawba.
Champagne—with neither "sham" nor "pain"
left out. Brews that bring on the inevitable "hie oh!"-

And such as that a dored by Gilpin's spouse— Dashing, deceptive, dancing "Widow Cliequet" To whom, no doubt, you often pay your yows. Their special "mission," in the world, I think, To mucdle men, and palsy "Printer's ink." In Noah's day the world was drowned with wat er But Noah afterwards was drowned in winz— The story of the Patriarch "had oughter" Teach us a lesson-did we so inclin Water, it seems, could take him over seas. But wine could only keep him "half seas over," I never "point a moral"—if you please The moral's there—a little under cover. For you're all Neah's, floating on the brink

Of a small deluge-floods of "Printer's Ink." We're now in Chattanooga-(pleasant city!) The Indian name is said to mean "Look out!" Or, should you deem a foreign language pretty
'Tis "Prenez gardel" Take care what you're
about! If then on seas of "circumstance" you've floun-

ored—
If on the brine the stor o has laid you flat—
In winy de ps, like Neah, are you foundered?
"Look out'r" your watchword and your Ararat!
Far looming like the "hills of Never-sink"
To all who stem the surge of "Printer's Isk." Through the dim By-gone rolled a famous river, Pactolus—'twas old Midas' bath we're told. He made the shining waves with silver shirer, And freighted a lits sands with lucid gold. 'Look out!" with courage and a brave endurance Seek the bright sends, and don't pretend to be Ashamed of it—we may with full assurance See far, and yet not be a Phar-i-see
So look and listen—and you'd hear the clink
Of gold upon the shores of—"Printer's Ink."

Look out's" your Pharos, with its watch-fire Warning your vessels off that fatal shore, Where men lie dazed and dreamless blighted. unken with Circe's poppied madragore. n lotos-lands the Sybarite reposes, fet cold Charybdis Pæstum, spite of all its roses, is watered by the deadly Solis Fons; n whose hot deeps your energies must sink Beyond redemption-lost to "Printer's Ink."

'Look out's" the watch word-ever caim and Bending to neither king nor kalser's nod— Standing like stalwart champions ever ready Nobly to work for man—and so for God. Let hearts be high, and every head keep "level," Then, if the life be right, and konor true, No fear of drifting downward to the devil— I mean, of course—the one that dwells with you! Or, the "ink komparable" imp who scorns to shrink, But lives, and loves, and les, -in "Printer's

To Waong—and trample it beneath your feet— Still side by side, in brotherly assistance. Teaching Humanity's strong pulses how to beat! Arm for the Bight! Close up—and "no sur-Show to your fellows in the flercest fight How royal manhood in supremest splender Becomes true Honor's gallant Red Cross Knight! Staunch in your sable armor—link on link, Stand forth to rule the world—with "Brains," and "Printer's Ink."

L. VIRGINIA FRENCH. FOREST HOME, Nov. 15, 1872.

Death of John P. Morgan

This old and valued citizen of Columbia died suddenly at his residence in that place about 2 o'clock on Monday last from disease of the heart. Until within the last five or six years, Mr. Morgan was regarded as possessing a vigorous constitution. Sometime in 1866 or 1867 an aneurism of the leg developed itself, from causes unknown, which resulted in amputation. His general health became so far restored, however, as to staduce the hope that the relief was per agreet. In this, however, his friends were deceived, and for sometime past he us labore I under an organic disease of the hart, which finally terminated his life anddsaly and almost without a struggle Though grade ally declining, he dressed himself as usual the morning of his death, was with his family at the breakfast and dinner table, and at the moment of his death was sitting in his chair conversing with his son. The intelligence of the sad event not only shocked the community of which he had been for many years an esteemed citizen, but will sadden the hearts of a large circle

of relatives and friends in different parts of this and other States. Mr. Morgan was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1814. Calvin Morgan, his father. was distinguished as one of the most intelligent-and enterprising merchants, as well as is thought, fataily wounded, by John Haley, of his day. The surject of this notice had one of the most upright and useful citizens, three brothers-Rufus (who died some years since), Alexander, now residing in and Mrs. McClung, of Knoxville. He was also a cousin of Samuel M. Morgan, of

Mr. Morgan was educated to the business Several hundred horses, bought for the majority he resided about a year of a merchant. After attaining his this with a quart of boiling water, dip in the articles to be colored, previously cleaned per East Tennessee, their sale being preamd Philadelphia, and in 1833 moved to and dipped in alum water; if wished stiff, vented by the epizodic. ness of a merchant, without change, until hog crop this season is heavier than usual— the interruption of the war. In 1840 he the hogs during the present year having was fortunately married to Miss Louisa Porter, a daughter of Mr. William Porter, a highly esteemed citizen of teat county. He left but two children, Mr. Wm. P. Morgan

> Without stopping to indulge in words of praise, which cannot reach the dull, cold ear of death, it is well to say for the benefit appropriation to further the interests of im- utation for strict integrity in all his dealings than John F. Morgan. It has been Thomas Martin, on Rocky River, in War- the good fortune of the writer of this brief ren county, is seventy-two years old, has notice to bays known him in the intimate never had a day's sickness; and during the relations, also, of neighbor and friend, and last year r-ised a fine crop of corn and to have found him liberal, cordial and kind. wheat with his own labor. He can now In his domestic life few were so affectionate

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE

VATIONAL SAVINGS COMPANY

L. G. TARBOX, Cashier. THOS. S. MARR. Prest. PROSETS RECEIVED AND INTEREST allowed thereon; losse negotiated, cells one made, and General Banking business tran

FINANCE AND TRADE. NASHVILLE QUOTATIONS.

TENNESSEE AND OTHER SECURITIES. aptroller's warrants..... 86 East Tennessee and Virginia Radroad b'ds, 71 endorsed. East Tennessee and Georgia Railread b'4s, endorsed. Tennessee coupons, fundable. 

Davidson county coupons..... 

GOLD AND SILVER. merican gold ... On London and Liverpool, & f .....

On London and Liverpool, \$ £....
On Dublin, \$ £....
On Edinburgh, \$ £....
On Germany, Berlin, etc., \$ thal...
On Germany, Frankfort, \$ Guil... LAND WARRANTS. 40s, War of 1812.... 80s, War of 1812.... 20s, War of 1812.... 120s, Not War of 1812... 160s, War of 1812... UNCURRENT MONEY.

Bank Tennessee, old. 91
Bank Tennessee, new 30
Bank Tenne, Torbett. 30
Bank Tenne, Postnotes. 25
Planters' Bank 30
Union Bank 50
Union Bank 50 Buck's Bank.....par Southern Bank... Southern Bank .... - Bank of Augusta .... Life and General In-surance Company, 61 Bank of Columbus. SOUTH CAROLINA. Bank of the Empire Bank of Charleston, 95 Bank of Athens. 

Fairfield ...... 01 ters' Bank .... 03 Commercial Bank ... 0. Planters' Bank ...... Union Bank ..... There is quite an active business in exchange. The banks are now checking at par and are taking sight cotton bills at ! discount. The banks discount to a very limited extent but when they do afford accommodation it is at the rate of 10 per cent

change Bank 61 ics Bank Merchants' Bank 61 Mechants' Bank 61 Mechants and Plan-

per annum. GOLD AND SILVER. Gold stood in New York yesterday at 11.4. Dealers here were off-ring 1112 and were holding at 112% bilver is bought at 105 for halves and quarters. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government securities are a shade higher. The following are the noon rates: United States six per cents of 1881...1164 Pive-twenties, new issue, 1865 .... Now five per cents.....

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS, Tennessee bonds are quoted in New York at 75. They would command here 741. Past due bonds are worth about 60 and the coupons 53c in the dollar. Bank of Tennessee notes and State warrants are very scarce and in demand. Dealers sell at 95c in the dollar. The new issue Bank of Tennessee notes are very quiet. Dealers buy at 30 and sell at S8c. There are but few country and city bonds on the market. They are held at full rates. For other quotations we refer

to rates given in another place by the Na-

tional Savings Company, corner Union and College streets. Southern Bonds in New York. The sales of Southern bonds at the New York Stock Exchange on the 23d inst. were as follows:

5,000 Virginia six per cents, deferred ...... 16 The sales on the 25th inst. were as folows:

1,000 Missouri six per cents...... 1,000 Missouri six per cents. 10,000 Missouri six per cents, H. and St. Jos. The sales on the 29th inst. were thus re-

11,400 Virginia six per cents, consolidated..54% 1,000 South Carolina stx per cents, new, January and July 24 10,000 South Carolina six per cents, new, January and July 234,

BANKING.

Third National Bank, NASHVILLE. TENNESSEE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOHN KIRKMAN, EDGAR JONES, DANIEL F. CARTER.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL EXCHANGE Business and deals in United States Bonds and Gold. EDGAR JUNES, Cashler. W. W. BERRY, President. JNO. KIRKMAN, Vice President. sepi 17

### GENERAL MARKETS. FRIDAY, Nov. 29, 1879.

machythic Cotton market.

The market continues quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows: 
 Ordinary
 15

 Good ordinary
 16 x

 Low middling
 17 %

 Strict low middling
 17 %
 We give as follows a summary of the ransactions of the day: Receipts..... NASHVILLE COTTON STATEMENT. Stock on hand..... We are indebted to McAlister & Wheless Commission merchants, corner Broad and College streets, for the following cotton questions in New York and Liverpool

bales, of which 50,000 bales are American. 122,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week 67,000 bales, of which 27,000 bales

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 10:25 .- Market Futures quiet. Ordinary 161c; ominally 19 c; May nominally 19 c.

Sales on contracts 3,500 bales. 16 c; good ordinary 18 c; low middling 184c; middling 194c; Alabama 184c; Or-eans 194c; Texas 20c. Sales for export 200 bales; for consumption 149 bales; on contracts 1,200 bales; last evening for export 200 bales, for consumption 671 bales. November delivery 18 13-16c; December 18 9-16c; February 18 15-16c; March 194c;

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 2:00.-Market quiet. Futures steady. Ordinary 161c; good ordinary 181c; low middling 181c; middling 191c; Alabama 191c; Orleans 191c; Cexas 29 c. May delivery 19 11-16c. Sales in the spot 700 bales; on contracts 13,500

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 3:20,-Market asy. Futures easy. Ordinary uplands 16je; good ordinary 18je; low middling 18je; middling 19je; Aiabama 19je; Or-leans 19je; Texas 20c. Sales to-day for consumption 633 bales; for speculation 5 bales; in transit 200 bales; on contracts 14,-100 bales; last evening for export 200 bales; or consumption 671 bales; for speculation bales; in transit 100 bales; included in he sales are 210 bales to arrive. Novemper delivery 18 13-16c; January 18 11-16c; ebruary 188c; May 198c. NEW YORE, Nov. 29, 3:30 .- Exclusive of New York-Net receipts 111,734 bales:

exports to Great Britain 26,474 bales; to ther foreign ports 37,862 bales; stock 415,-47d bales. NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 4:00. - Net receipts 131,681 bales; exports to Great Britain SO,-548 bales; to other foreign ports 36,831 cales; stock 422,337 bales.

Bashville Provision Barkes. Market brisk, with a further reduction o-day in all articles of the hog product. We quote as follows: BULK MEATS-Clear sides 71c; clear ib sides 7c; shoulders 41c, all packed. LARD-Hart & Hensley's choice "snow

lake pastry" lard in tierces 84c; half barrels

9c; kegs 9fc; buckets 10fc; prime lard in

tierces Sc. Manhyille Produce Market. DRIED FRUIT-Sales to-day of 10,000 hs at 31c for apples, 31c for quarter peaches nd be for half peaches. PEANUTS-Market quiet. We quote at 0 and 85c per bushet.

EGGS-Market stiff at 28#20c per dozen om wagon and 33c from store. FEATHERS-We quote at 63c for prime. nd market active and firm. Wool.-There is not a sufficient quantity oming in to justify quotations, and our 374. Pacific Mail was the one weak spot igures are entirely nominal as follows:

GREEN FRUIT-Northern apples in light apply at \$2.75@3.50 per barrel from store. stock being comparatively steady through-BROOM CORN-We quote at 24 250 acording to quality. HAY-We quote at \$25@27 per ton

POTATOES-We quote Irish at \$1.25 pe: bl. from wagon, and \$2 from store, with a re selling from wagon at \$1.50 per barrel, banks account 7th and 10th and and \$162.50 per barrel from store. BUTTER-We quote at 15 ft ave for good ountry and 25c for choice. CHICKENS-We quote at 15@25c a piece

y the quantity from wagon. GINSENG-Very scarce and blober. We note at 90c. BEESWAY-We quote at 28@81c. Bashville Flour and Grain Market. FLOUR-Market firm as follows: Super-

CORN MEAL -- We quote at 60@624c per ushel for unpolted and boited. CORN-We quote ear corn 43@45c; helled, loose, 47c. The shipping price is 5c, sacked and delivered in depot. WHEAT-Sales to-day of 1,500 bushels t \$1.05 per bushel. OATS-We quote at 80@85c loose from

wagon, and 50c sacked and delivered in BARLEY-We quote at 60c per bushel uying, and 75c, sacked and delivered in RYE-We quote at 80@85c buying, and Doc sacked and delivered in depot. BRAN-We quote at \$18 per ton.

Rashville Grocery Earnet.

SUGARS-New Orleans, in hogsheads 10, 1 and 12c for fair to choice; Demerars 12 larified white 121@12fc; do. yellow 12fc; A coffee 13c; B do. 121c; extra C do. 121c; Porto Rico 11@12c. MOLASSES AND SIRUPS-New Orleans 2070e; sirups 45@75e; golden sirup 75e. COFFEE-Rio, common to choice, 2020 de; Laguayra 221@23e; Java 26@27c. NAILS-We quote at \$6.25 for 10ds, and 5e additional for diminishing grades.
SALT—Stock now good. We quote 7

ushel barrels \$3.40; 54 do. \$2.75 -car load ates delivered in depot. ORANGES-We quote at \$9.50 per bbl. CANDLES-We quote star 201c & fb. FISH-We quote as follows: Half bars, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, \$9.00, \$7.25 and \$6.60; kits, Nos. 1, 2 and 8, \$2.50, \$2.00 and

RICE-We quote at 9c. CHEESE-We quote Factory at 184c. TEAS-Market steady as follows: Imperial \$1@1.50; Young Hyeon \$1.15@1.50; Black 90cm\$1.25; Gunpowder \$1@1.75. POWDER-Market steady as follows: Dunt \$7.00; Sycamore Mills \$7.00: Hazard's 7.00; blasting \$5.00; fuse per 100 feet 75c. SHOT-We quote patent \$3; Buck \$3.25. Liquors-We quote common rectified whisky w gallon \$1; Robertson County \$1.75 (\$5; Bourbon \$1.25 (5.50; Lincoln County \$1.75@2.25; Highwines \$1. COTTON TIES-We quote at 91 210c. BROOMS-We quote at \$2.50@3.50

SOAP-We quote at 563c \* 5, or 186 4.50 W box.

Bacerne- We quote at 18@17c for hemp and flax.

Bashville Live Stock Market. CATTLE-Good demand for shipping cattle, and shippers are paying 3@31c, and in some instances 3 c. We quote choice outchering 2 2 35; inferior 1 c. SHEEP-We quote at \$2@3 per head, and at light inquiry. Hogs-We quote averages of 800 hbs and upwards 4c; lighter weights 81 23 c.

Sundries.

SEEDS-Demand mederate. We quote follows; Clover \$7.00; timothy \$4.50; rchard grass \$2.50; blue grass \$2.25; red p \$1.75. COTTON YARNS-We quote at 121c, 141c, Sec and 18te for 700, 660, 500 and 400. Secons—In demand at \$3.50 per 100 he r hackled, and \$1.50 for rough. WRAPPING PAPER.—We quote small at be re-cooked in the stomach before be applied to the neurishment of this hold a means of facilitating this second countries. 50c; medium 75c; double crown \$1. thon.-We quote as follows: Tencesee | cares where the process is a owly and in

GLASSWARE-We give the card rates as by 14 \$7.50; 10 by 16 \$8.00; 12 by 14 \$8.00; 12 by 16 \$8.00; 12 by 18 \$3.00; 12 by 20 \$8.50: [Discount & to ]]. FLASKS-The quotations net are as fol-

# ws: Half pint \$8.50; pint \$4.50; quart MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cotton Markets. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29 .- Cotton quiet during the day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29, 11:30.—Cotton diseases, middling upland 0 ales.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29, 11:30.—Cotton diseases, middling upland 0 ales.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29, 11:30.—Cotton diseases, middling upland 0 ales.

Middling uplands 9 ales to-day 10,000 bales.

Middling uplands 9 ales for the week 80,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales was for export, and 8,000 bales; American 50,000 bales.

Receipts 67,000 bales; American 27,000 bales.

BYENDERSON The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR FOR The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR FOR The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR FOR THE COUNTY A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR FOR TH

pales for spec-lators. Total stock 420,000 bales. Actual expect 8,000 bales. Scools affoat 232,000, American 122,000, Yarns Potal stock afloat 222,000 bales, of which and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.-Cotton in moderate request, closing in puyers' flator are American. Actual exports 8,000 bales. middling unland 191c. Sales of figures, LIVERPOOL, Noy. 29, 1:00.—Cotton quiet but steady. Middling uplands 9:40 ber, 184189-16c; January 184184; February 184189-16c; January 184184; February 18418 16-16c; March 194194; April 195 164194; May 1840 5. 164195; May 1840

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT Net receipts at all ports for the week 181,681 bales; same time last year 121,680 good ordinary 184c; low middling 184c; bales; total for the year 1,142,815 bales; last middling 194c; Alabama 194c; Orleans year 902,090 bales. Expects for the week 1984; Texas 194c. November delivery 67,379 bales; same time last year 82,379 inally 18fe; December 18 1-16c; Jan- bales; total for the year 520 911 bales; last uary[18]c; February 18]c; March 19c; April | year 418,332 bales. Stock at all United States ports 422,837 bales; list year 355,772 bales; at interior towns 74,845 bales; last NEW YORE, Nov. 29, 12:15.—Market year 63,783 bales. At Liverpool 4:20,000 easy. Futures steady. Ordinary uplands bales; last year 486,000 bales. American affoat for Great Britain 122 000 bales; last

vear 142,000. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29 .- Cotton quiet; epizootic checks movement, sales 2,000 bales; good ordinary 174c; middling 184c; middling 184c; dling Orleans 19c; receipts 9,344 bales, exports coastwise 49 bales; weeks sales 30,500 bales; receipts, net 39,736 bales; gross 46,483; exports coastwise 5,574 bales; contment 22,159 bales; Liverpool 9,975 bales;

stock 149,707 bales. CINCINNATI, Nov. 29 .- Cotton quiet: middling 18c. Louisville, Nov 29 .- Cotton is lower: low middling 17tc. Sr. Louis, No. 29.-Cotton dull and unchanged; good ordinary 172c. MEMPHIS, Nov. 29 .- Cotton guiet and

weak low middling ts:. Foreign Harkets. LONDON, Nov. 29 .- Consols, money, 927; secount 927a93. United States 5 20s, 5, 921; do '67s, 94; 10-404, 882. FRANFORT, Nov. 29.—U. S. 5-204, '62

Paris, Nov. 29 .- Rentes 52f 96c. The pecie in the Bank of France has increased ,000,000 france since last report. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29 .- Breadstuffs dull California, average, while 12s od: club 133 133 3d. Fiour 70s. Corn 28s 9da29s Receipts of wheat for the pass three days. 30,000 quarters; American 15,000 quarters. Receipts of corn 12,000 quarters-all Amer-

New York Money Market. NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- Money after loaning at 7, and 7 per cent gold, closed easy at 5 to 7 per cent. Sterling was weak and lower in the morning at 1081 for prime to 1091 for sight; in the afternoon the rates were advanced to 1084 for sixty-days and 110 for sight, but there was no business over 1081 and 1091. Gold was heavy and lower in the morning, declining from 112; ts 1122; in the afternoon it was firmer, and 3 to 7 per cent for use. The clearings has \$38,000,000, the Treasury disbursements \$171,000. Governments were firmer with a general advance in prices. A report that the Treasurer intended to call in \$20,000,-000 bonds, had a buoyant effect. State bonds were generally firm with most of the business in new South Carolina stocks, which opened firm and slightly higher than at the close Wednesday.

After the first board the general market advanced 1 to 1 per cent. Lake Shore reached 95 on purchases by the clique, New York Central 952, and Union Pacific in the market and declined steadily from Tub washed, free of burs, 47250c; unwashed do., 25@28c; burry lots 5@10c less. that the clique are trying to induce the Rass—We quote at 3 c and market duli- short Literest in this stock that it will be ONIONS-We quote at \$2.75@3.00 per allowed to drop to about 80 and then raihed. Erie opened at London 2 per cent higher, but there was no response here, the out the day. The market closed steady with a slight reaction from the highest point reached. Six hundred thousand more of the money with which the Treasmry relieved the money market has been od shipping demand. Sweet polatoes refunded. The entire amount placed in \$6,023,387, of which 4,201,371 remains, but this will probably be called in within the next few weeks.

> Stering Exchange—Bankers' bills 1074; U.S. coupers of 1804, 1162; 6-hs of 1802 1122; do. 1964, 1152, d. 185, 113, do. new. 1154; do. 1807, 116; ee 1868, 1154, 10-498, 100 currency 6's, 114 Missouri bonds 95. Tennessee, old, 757; do. new 751 Virginia, new, 52; do old, 48; North Car tus, eld, 36; do. new, 20.

ine \$6.50@7.00; family \$7.50@8.00; choice New York Dry Goods Market. family \$8.75@9.00; strictly famey \$9.25@ NEW YORK, Nov. 29.-The snow s'awm has checked business to day, and bbers are quiet. Commission houses are fairly active for this advanced season. The market for cotton goods has an advancing tendency, and is very strong. Applicion N and Wachussett 30 inch browns are up a half cent., and New York miles bleached shirtings are now 20 cerus, and Maxwells 182. Ticks and Denims higher on several grades. Prints fairly settler. One large firm are jobbing Spragues dark and medium styles at 11c by case. Foreign goods quiet

and unchanged. New York General Harkets. NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- Floor \$5 90all.00. Whisky 924a93c. Grain steady and prices unchanged. Eggs quiet. Sugar, fair to good refined, 9 a10c. Mo-lasses dull. Rice 7 a8 c. Mess pork \$16. Beef dult and unchanged. Cut meats quiet. @124c; standard hards 14c; New Orleans | Lard lower-No. 1 to prime steam, 72484c; Kettle 8 c. Butter unchanged. more actile at 11a14 c.

Baltimore Markets.
Baltimore, Nov. 29 - Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn-mixed western 62c. Oats-western, mixed 42a 42c. Other grain firm and prices unchanged. Bacon dull. Hams, new 15a 154c. Lard 84a84c. Western buiter unchanged. Whisky 94a95 ::. Cincinnati Harkets, Cincinnati, Nov. 29.—Flour \$7.25a 7.50. Wheat \$1.52a1.57. Other grain un-

changed. Mess pork nominal at \$12.50.

Lard—steam 7½c, kettle 7½c. Bulk meats, shoulders 4c; clear sides 5½5½c; clear rib

54a57, for lifteen to twenty days in sait.

Bacon nominal. Hogs steady at \$3.70a 3 S5. Green meats—shoulders 3 a3 fc; clear rio bisabie; clear sides bisabie. Hams 7a Whisky 89c. Louisville Barkets. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29.—Bagging 18a14c. Flour-extra family \$6.25; A No 1 \$7.50; fancy \$8.25. Grain unchanged. Hogs selling slowly; extreme range \$3.60a3.90. Mess pork \$13.00. Bulk meats-shoulders 4c; clear rib 6 a6 c; clear sides 6 a6 c, loose; 4c higher packed. Lard, choice lead

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Flour quiet with moderate demand, nearly all sales on privates term Wheat-No. 1 apring \$1.17; No. 2 \$1.001 bid; other grain unchanged Messork \$12.25a12 50. Lard 74a7fc... Meats of all kinds in light demand, holders firm; prices unchanged. Whisky

Whisky 89c.

Sr. Louis Harkets. Sr. Louis, Nov. 29.—Flour—shipping facilities meagre owing to low water, and business small. Wheat held firmer-huyers and sellers wide apart; sales, No. 2 spring \$1.17; No. 3 red fall \$1.10. Corn 29c. 34c for track lots; 25c on elevator. Rye and Barley unchanged. Whisky 90c. Mess pork \$13.00. Bacon-nothing doing. Lard nominal. Hogs active at \$3.75a4.10. Cattle 3a6c fair to extra.

Mempis Workets. MEMPHIS, Nov. 29.—Flour \$6.25a9.50. Corn meal unchanged. Corn 52a58c. Outs, mixed, 40c. Bulk mests, shoulders 44c; clear sides 7c: Lard 81 thic.

The Cook-room of the Body. THE TOOK THAT HAS been cooked in cases where the process is a owly and imperently performed, it actellar's Samuela Biller is levalinable. It promotes the generator of hear in the living historatory in which the could under in the living historatory in which the could under in the living historatory in which the could under in for banding up and recruiting the homes care turned into converbble already. But the same target turned into converbble already is for turned into converbble already. But the same target turned into converbble already upon the call in account the liver, which produces that meaning the high strength and imperently performed, it actellar's Samuela Biller is leading able. It promotes the generator of hear in the living historatory in which the call and in the same transfer to the same transfer to the same transfer to the same transfer to the liver, which produces the generator of hear in the living historatory in which the call under the same transfer to GLASSWARE—We give the card rates as connect toe directive organs with the changes follows: 8 by 10 \$6.50; 10 by 12 \$7.00; 10 of circulation. If any pertion of this complex by 14 \$7.50; 10 by 16 \$8.00; 18 by 14 \$8.00; machinery is out of order the Bilters will set in right, thus promoting vigorous digestion, healthy secretion, and the production of pure, right, lifenavži deod w zwit 3dp

SPECIAL NOTICES

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. This superb HAIR DYE is the Best in the